

IED Detector Dog (IDD) Operational Handbook



Marine Corps Combat Development Command (MCCDC)

U.S. Marine Corps

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IED Detector Dog (IDD) Operational Handbook

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U.S. Marine Corps

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(b)(5)(b)(7)(E)



Marine Corps Combat Development Command
3300 Russell Road
Quantico, Virginia 22134-5069

31 January 2011

FOREWORD

1. **PURPOSE.** This Operational Handbook gathers, organizes, and synthesizes knowledge of canines specially trained for counter improvised explosive device (CIED) operations. These off-leash IED Detector Dogs (IDDs) are unique to the elements of the Marine Air-Ground Task Force that are assigned a ground mission. Our goal is to provide an easy-to-use reference for the IDD capability that can be easily read and is readily available to all levels of command.

2. **SCOPE.** This Operational Handbook focuses on training requirements, employment planning and execution factors, and logistical considerations for these IDDs. This information has been gleaned from employment of this capability during operations in Operation Iraqi Freedom (OIF) and Operation Enduring Freedom (OEF). (b)(5)(b)(7)(E)

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[REDACTED] The information in this Operational Handbook is ~~categorized as controlled unclassified information (CUI) in accordance with SECNAV M 5510.36 of June 2006. Therefore, it is designated FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY (FOUO).~~

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b. Official military and civil service/government personnel, to include all authorized coalition and allied partners may paraphrase; quote; or use sentences, phrases, and paragraphs for integration into official, appropriately designated products or research.

c. This Operational Handbook may be placed on protected UNCLASSIFIED intranets within military organizations or units, provided that access is restricted through user ID and password or other authentication means to ensure that only properly accredited military and government officials have access to these products.

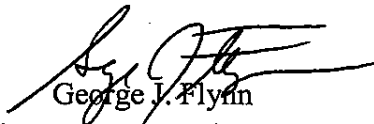
4. SUPERSESSION. None.

5. FEEDBACK. This document was created in less than 100 days in order to expedite the release of an Operational Handbook on IDD's. The intent is to support the Warfighter's need for better understanding of employment of the IDD system at tactical and operational levels. We want to know how units and individuals use this book (b)(5)(b)(7)(F) [REDACTED]

(b)(5)(b)(7)(F)

(7)(E)

6. ACKNOWLEDGEMENT. I want to acknowledge the efforts from across the Counter-IED, DoD Military Working Dog (MWD), and IDD consortiums to bring this handbook to light, with particularly warm appreciation directed at



George J. Flynn
Lieutenant General, USMC
Commanding General

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Chapter 1 – Introduction

1 - 1 The Requirement

a. (b)(5)(b)(7)(F) [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]


[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]




b. The training standards, methods, and operational employment of the IDD are different from those of the existing Military Police Military Working Dogs (MWD). The IDD is a purpose-driven dog specifically developed for employment by ground combat units and those units performing security force missions. Additionally, IDD procurement and training are commercially outsourced instead of the Military Police (MP) MWDs that are produced by the Executive Agent at Lackland Air Force Base. The Air Force is the Executive Agent for all MWDs and their disposition after their service is over. The U.S. Army Veterinary Corps provides veterinary support for IDD because they are certified Military Working Dogs. Management of the IDD program is currently in transition from Headquarters Marine Corps (HQMC) to the Marine Corps Systems Command (MCSC). Advocacy of the IDD program is migrating from HQMC to the Counter-IED Operational Advisory Group (CIED OAG) in the Marine Corps Combat Development Command (MCCDC) under the Deputy Commandant for Combat Development and Integration (DC CD&I).

(b)(5)(b)(7)(F)



d. All training for IDD's, handlers and kennel supervisors has been commercially outsourced to reduce manpower requirements in support of the capability. This contracted support provides nearly all kenneling while IDD's are in CONUS.







(b)(5)(b)(7)(F)

1 - 2 The Mission

a.

(b)(5)(b)(7)(F)

[illegible]

[REDACTED]

114

[REDACTED]

(b)(5)(b)(7)(F)

1 - 3 DOTMLPF

a. The IDD capability may be considered to become a Program of Record (POR) for the Marine Corps. In an effort to assist with this determination, Force Protection Integration Division (FPID) of the Capabilities Development Directorate (CDD), Capabilities Development and Integration (CD&I), conducted an assessment of Doctrine, Organization, Training, Materiel, Leadership and Education, Personnel, and Facilities (DOTMLPF) of the IDD capability. From this assessment, it has been determined that the pillars providing a major focus to this document and are most affected by the IDD capability are:

- (1) Training
- (2) Personnel
- (3) Facilities/logistics

1 - 4 IED Detector Dog

a. (b)(5)(b)(7)(F)

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(1) (b)(5)(b)(7)(F) [REDACTED]

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(12) (b)(5)(b)(7)(F) [REDACTED]

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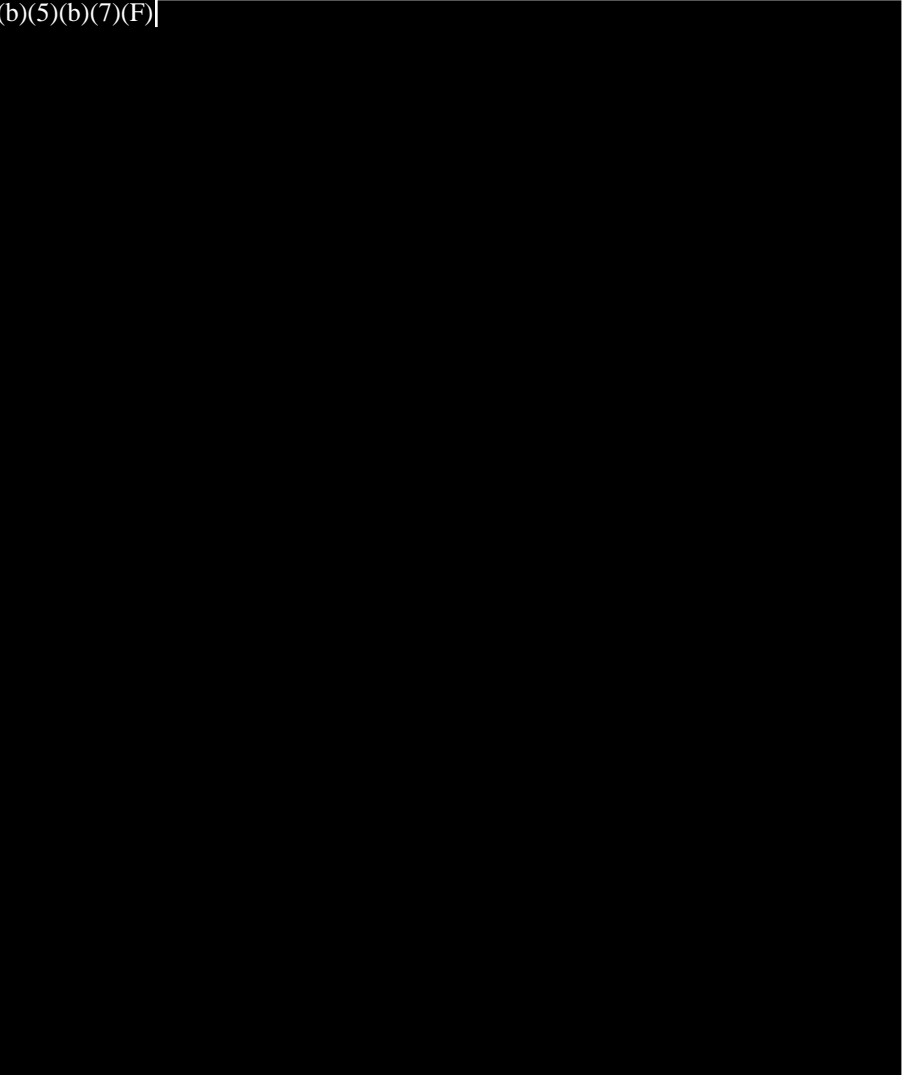
[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]



(b)(5)(b)(7)(F)



1 - 6 Leadership and Support Personnel

a. Field Service Representative (FSR) Support. The contracted FSR provides the expertise needed to prevent or correct some deficiencies in IDD performance during deployment.

(b)(5)(b)(7)(F)

Ideally, FSR services should be provided at the unit's location in order to minimize time lost for operational use of IDD and the burden on the unit. **FSR deployment lengths should be a minimum of six months.** Shorter rotations do not provide the continuity of service and accountability essential to support operations.

(1) (b)(5)(b)(7)(F) [REDACTED]

b. **Kennel Supervisor.** (b)(5)(b)(7)(F) [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] The IDD kennel supervisor also:

- (1) Collects data after each IDD mission.
- (2) Prepares a weekly progress report for the unit commander that describes such things as total number of missions conducted and types and/or quantities of IEDs or explosives found.
- (3) Monitors the training, maintenance, utilization, and well-being of all IDD teams.
- (4) Ensure there is a Casualty evacuation (CASEVAC) plan in place for the IDD.
- (5) Inspects and ensures kennel cleanliness.
- (6) Identifies IDD teams that are performing inadequately.

(7) Kennel Supervisor should receive the same basic training as the handlers, and additional training developed to support the position requirements

(8) The Kennel Supervisor should not have multiple additional duties. He should not be required to stand guard duty as that responsibility will jeopardize his ability to monitor and stay engaged with the IDD teams for which he is responsible.

c. **Unit Staff Advocate.** Assigning a unit IDD advocate is recommended. This billet should not be confused with the IDD Kennel Supervisor. If the unit assigns this position, the selection should occur as early as possible, preferably sixty (60) days before handler training is scheduled to commence.

(1) **Selection Criteria.** Operational feedback indicates that assigning an officer or senior SNCO from the battalion S-2/3 staff as an advocate for IDD capability provides a better chance for successful selection, training, and employment of IDD teams.

(2) **Responsibilities.** The unit advocate provides greater access to staff sections for support and employment. He tracks IED events attributed to unit IDD teams and ensures reports are processed up the chain of command. He participates in handler/kennel supervisor selection and processing.

d. Unit Members must demonstrate a thorough knowledge and understanding of the following:

(1) Signals used by the IDD handler to indicate the IDD's response to explosives.

(2) Measures to be taken per unit SOP.

(3) (b)(5)(b)(7)(F)

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

(5) (b)(5)(b)(7)(F) [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

NOTE

(b)(5)(b)(7)(F) [REDACTED]

- [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

- [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

- [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] [REDACTED]

e. Squad Leader. The squad leader is responsible for the overall management and supervision of the IDD teams attached to his squad – both in garrison and during search operations. This includes:

(1) (b)(5)(b)(7)(F) [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED] [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

(b)(5)(b)(7)(F) [redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

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[redacted]

[redacted].

1 - 7 **Organizational Structure**

(b)(5)(b)(7)(F) [redacted]

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NOTE

- (b)(5)(b)(7)(F) [redacted]
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1 - 8 Higher HQs Support

- a. It is recommended that the CIED cells and support elements at each level – Regiment, MARDIV, MEF, and MARFOR – have knowledge, awareness of the IDD assets in theater. CIED cells should facilitate accurate reporting of IDD data, as well as inform the S2/G2 and S3/G3 sections of the IDD capability and limitations.
- b. Enemy TTPs that change, and can impact IDD performance, must be reported up and down the chain of command. When new and useful information is brought to the attention of the IDD Program Manager, he can adjust the training parameters the IDD contract in order to mitigate emerging enemy TTPs.
- c. Adjacent and subordinate units can be sensitive to emerging IED threats and potentially mitigate them with the help of the FSR in theater.

1 - 9 Military Working Dog Program Manager

Deployment/employment of the IDD capability is different from other MWDs; (b)(5)(b)(7)(F) [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Chapter 2 – Training

2 - 1 Pre-Deployment Training Program (PTP)

a. Building Block Approach. (b)(5)(b)(7)(F)(7)(E)

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] This handbook directly supports this effort by providing the information and planning considerations necessary to effectively develop and integrate an IDD capability into unit operations. (b)(5)(b)(7)(F)(7)(E)

b. Program Design. The IDD training program is designed to train IDDs and handlers initially as an IDD team and then integrate them with their unit prior to the (b)(5)(b)(7)(F)(7)(E)

d. (b)(5)(b)(7)(F)(7)(E)

2 - 2 Dog

a. The IDD is a nonaggressive Labrador Retriever dog trained by a government contractor to (b)(5)(b)(7)(F)(7)(E)

b. IDD's are selected, conditioned, and trained at a contractor's facility IAW prescribed protocols (b)(5)(b)(7)(F)

(7)(E)

(1) (b)(5)(b)(7)(F)(7)(E) [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

2 - 3 Handler

a. **Handler Selection.** This should occur as early as possible, but not later than thirty (30) days before handler training is scheduled to commence. (b)(5)(b)(7)(F)(7)(E) [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

(1) (b)(5)(b)(7)(F)(7)(E) [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

b. Schoolhouse – Outsourced. This occurs at the contractor’s facility. It is the first time the handler and IDD are “paired up” as an IDD team. (b)(5)(b)(7)(F)(7)(E)

[REDACTED]

- [REDACTED]
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[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

2 - 4 Kennel Supervisor

a. Schoolhouse – Outsourced training conducted at the contractor’s facility as described in paragraph 2-3 b. (b)(5)(b)

[REDACTED] (7)(F)(7)(E)

2 - 5 **IDD Team Additional Training**

a. (b)(5)(b)(7)(F)(7)(E)

b. The contractor will deliver the IDD's to the designated CONUS training site and provide trainers to assist in the unit IDD team integration training. The contractor typically provides all IDD support to include kenneling (unless government kenneling facilities are available), food, training equipment, etc.

c. The unit is responsible for coordinating training location and explosive training aids, to include authorized vehicle and qualified/certified personnel – to include Range Safety Officer (RSO), Officer in Charge (OIC) and drivers IAW MCO 8023.3A.

d. Hawaii. If IDD's are requested by units for transport to Hawaii for integration into PTP block III training, they must arrive a minimum of two (2) weeks prior to the initiation of the training to allow time for recovery and acclimation. This transportation must be arranged by the unit and can be either on military air or commercial air. If on commercial air, the unit must pay for this delivery and return to CONUS.

e. (b)(5)(b)(7)(F)(7)(E)

(2) (b)(5)(b)(7)(F)(7)(E)

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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2 - 6 **IDD Integration in Unit PTP**

a. **Support Resources.** (b)(5)(b)(7)(F)(7)(E)

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

(b)(5)(b)(7)(F)(7)(E)

2 - 7 Phase I – IDD Team Assessment

a.

(b)(5)(b)(7)(F)(7)(E)

Much like the Marine handler, the IDD should be performing at peak physical and operational levels when the battalion deploys.

2 - 8 Phase II Unit Integration

a. This is a unit integration phase during which units incorporate IDD teams into their training events. (b)(5)(b)(7)(F)(7)

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■, (b)(5)(b)

will be responsible for the care, feeding, kenneling, conditioning, maintenance training, and transportation of the IDD's.

b. (b)(5)(b)(7)(F)(7)(E)

2 - 11 **IDD Team / Unit Refresher Training**

a. (b)(5)(b)(7)(F)(7)(E)

b. Outside CONUS based units will conduct this refresher training at the designated contractor's location. It is recommended that this period of training be conducted en-route to the theater of operations.

c. This refresher training allows the unit the opportunity to receive IDD team refresher training prior to deploying.

d. The contractor will deliver the IDD's to the designated training site and provide trainers to assist the units in the IDD team refresher training.

e. The contractor is responsible for providing all IDD support to include kenneling (unless government kenneling facilities are available), food, training equipment, etc.

f. (b)(5)(b)(7)(F)(7)(E)

**2 - 12 IDD Pre Deployment Team
Assessment**

a. (b)(5)(b)(7)(F)(7)(E) [redacted]
[redacted]

[redacted].

b. The unit commander will be provided with individual
IDD team assessment evaluation results on IDD teams' strengths
and weaknesses.

c. (b)(5)(b)(7)(F)(7)(E) [redacted]

- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
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Chapter 3 – Employment Considerations

3 - 1 General Concept:

(b)(5)(b)(7)(F)(7)(E) [Redacted text block containing approximately 14 lines of blacked-out content]

3 - 2 Capabilities / Limitations

(b)(5)(b)(7)(F)(7)(E) [Redacted text block containing approximately 10 lines of blacked-out content]

3 - 3 IDD Critical Capabilities

(1) (b)(5)(b)(7)(F)(7)(E) [Redacted]

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(9) (b)(5)(b)(7)(F)(7)(E)

3 - 5 Fundamentals of Maintaining IDD Performance

a. **Human Interaction.** Marines and IDD's develop strong relationships naturally and the value of IDD's in terms of morale is well-recognized. Care must be taken to ensure the primary mission of detection is not compromised by the relationship. All Labrador retrievers learn quickly, and most are people-pleasers. The Labrador retrievers trained for the Marine Corps are from hunting bloodlines and are commercial working dogs that were not bred, housed or trained as pets. They are generally less interested in human interaction than Labs bred for show or pets.

(b)(5)(b)(7)(F)(7)(E)

CAUTION

(b)(5)(b)(7)(F)(7)(E)

b. On-Leash Work. (b)(5)(b)(7)(F)(7)(E)

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] t is

the IDD's strength.

c. New Odor Training In-Theater. (b)(5)(b)(7)(F)(7)(E)

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

3 - 6 Integration with Other CIED Enablers

The IDD is only one capability in the CIED tool kit. First and foremost, the individual Marine is the sharpest CIED capability because he can adapt to and anticipate enemy TTPs. He is trained

(b)(5)(b)(7)(F)(7)(E)

. He receives the best unit and individual training available to the USMC. Technological tools should continue to complement IDD TTPs include (b)(5)(b)(7)(F)(7)(E)

3 - 7 Performance Tracking

a. Feedback from the unit is a critical element of the IDD program. To ensure continued success the Program Manager relies on information provided on individual IDD's performance and recommendations for overall program improvements.

b. The IDD training-deployment-training-deployment model is similar to that of the Marine. In initial training the IDD is tested and evaluated under increasingly challenging situations. Once issued to the Marine handler, IDD team skills increase during PTP by integration at the squad, platoon, company and battalion level during CIED training. Constant use during deployment maintains the IDD's skills and physical fitness. Post-deployment, the IDD returns to the training environment where he is assessed and placed back in training. (b)(5)(b)(7)(F)(7)(E)

(b)(5)(b)(7)(F)(7)(E)

c. There are several points where performance information is collected on individual IDD's and their readiness is assessed. They include:

(1) (b)(5)(b)(7)(F)(7)(E)

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

3 - 8 Deployment Performance Tracking (b)

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[REDACTED] (F)

[REDACTED] (F)

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(b)(5)(b)(7)(F)(7)(E)

[REDACTED]

- [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

CAUTION

(b)(5)(b)(7)(F)(7)(E)

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

NOTE

Commanders should consider including IDD physical and operational readiness status in the daily readiness reporting process.

3 - 9 Post-deployment AARs

a. (b)(5)(b)(7)(F)(7)(E)

[REDACTED]

b. Individual IDDs should be recommended/not recommended for future deployment and as much information as possible provided on IDDs not recommended for deployment. Some deficiencies can be corrected; some cannot.

3 - 10 FSR Interaction

a. FSRs are provided to the unit and are also at the main support bases in theater to assist units with IDD issues. The kennel supervisor should establish contact with them upon arrival for local orientation, (b)(5)(b)(7)(F)(7)(E)

[REDACTED].

b. Each unit will deploy with a contract trainer who will provide FSR support for the unit for the entire deployment.

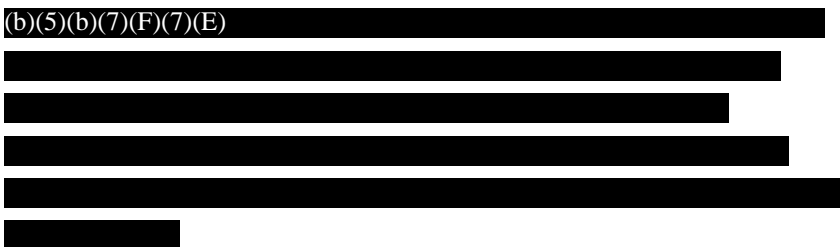
NOTE

(b)(5)(b)(7)(F)(7)(E)

[REDACTED]

3 - 11 MEU (SOC) Considerations

(b)(5)(b)(7)(F)(7)(E)



Chapter 4 – Logistics Considerations

4 - 1 Transportation of IDD

a. Once a unit – normally a battalion – assumes stewardship of the IDD, the unit assumes the responsibility of transporting them. While IDD, safety is paramount and human escorts are required.

(b)(5)(b)(7)(F)(7)(E)

b. Ground Transportation in Kennel Crate.

(1) IDD in a kennel crate can be easily loaded, unloaded and securely transported.

(2) The kennel crate should be tied down during movement to minimize bouncing and shifting

c. Transportation of IDD without Kennel Crate

(1) IDD shall be lifted into and out of vehicles higher than two (2) feet

(2) failure to do so may result in IDD injuries such as broken tail, loss of toe nails, and damage to paws and legs

(3) IDD may be secured to the vehicle's safety restraints by its harness

(4) if harness is not available, position the IDD near the handler for better control

d. Air Transportation.

(1) IDDs must be accompanied by a human being, normally its handler.

(2) During planning, handlers must consider country's quarantine restrictions prior to deplaning on layovers (see Health Certificates section below).

CAUTION

Layovers may be extended beyond the period covered in the health certificate. Some overseas waypoints may demand MWDs be quarantined locally, beyond the date of departure. In such an event, units must be prepared to leave their IDD handlers with their dogs until the situation can be resolved. During the extended stay, handlers must continue to care for their IDD's. Once a situation is resolved, handlers must be supported to transport their IDD's and join up with their unit.

4 - 2 Delivery for Deployment by Contractor

If the normal process is followed, the contractor is responsible to deliver the unit's IDD's along with the IDD equipment, and sixty (60) days of dog food to the CONUS Aerial Port of Embarkation (APOE) or other location designated by the unit on the date designated by the unit.

- (1) Equipment list is found below in this chapter
- (2) Receiving unit is responsible for care, feeding, maintenance, transportation and any kenneling required while awaiting deployment
- (3) Upon delivery, IDD's normally have current health certificates

NOTE

(b)(5)(b)(7)(F)(7)(E)

4 - 3 Deployment Responsibilities

(1) IDDs are the responsibility of the unit commander once final delivery is accomplished whether it is during PTP or just before deployment

(2) IDDs must be accompanied by their handlers during transport

(3) Dog food beyond the initial sixty (60) day supply issued by the contractor is available through the Marine Corps Supply system and must be ordered in advance of when it is required

(4) Veterinarian care is provided by DOD (Army) Veterinarian Corps in theater

(5) (b)(5)(b)(7)(F)(7)(E)

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

(8) Kennel supervisor shall notify the IDD Program Manager immediately prior to departure from CONUS

4 - 4 Post Deployment Return of IDD's to Contractor

(1) IDD Program Manager representatives will coordinate with the contractor on the unit's date, approximate time and location for redeployment

(2) Upon redeployment to CONUS, the contractor will meet the IDD's and handlers at the designated location of unit's return to take control of IDD's, any unused medication, and deployment equipment

(3) IDD handlers must assist the contractor in transferring IDD's, all unused IDD medication and equipment from aircraft to the contractor's vehicles

(4) The kennel supervisor and handlers must communicate any major issues regarding their IDD's

(5) The contractor will return the IDD's to the contractor's facility for post-deployment assessment/evaluation and retraining as required.

4 - 5 IDD Deployment Equipment List

(b)(5)(b)(7)(F)(7)(E)

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

(2) (b)(5)(b)(7)(F)(7)(E)

(4) Upon return from deployment the contractor will retrieve the IDD handler's equipment for future IDD deployments

(5) Upon return from deployment the contractor shall retrieve the IDD kennel supervisor's equipment for future IDD deployments.

4 - 6 Veterinarian Support

The US Army provides veterinarian support in CONUS and OCONUS to all MWDs - as well as IDD.

4 - 7 IDD Health Certificate Requirements

a. Veterinarians must certify the IDDs are cleared for travel overseas. Health Certificates are valid for ten (10) days from date of issue

b. Contractor may obtain health certificates from the DOD veterinarian if delivery of IDDs will meet the ten (10) day requirement

CAUTION

If in-theater arrival date delays beyond the ten (10) day window, the unit is required to renew the health certificates through a DOD veterinarian at home station

NOTE

Layovers may be extended beyond the period covered in the health certificate. Some overseas waypoints may demand MWDs be quarantined locally, beyond the date of departure. In such an event, units must be prepared to leave their IDD handlers with their dogs until the situation can be resolved. During the extended stay, handlers must continue to care for their IDD's - they are not the responsibility of the Veterinary Corps.

c. Vehicle Travel. Units requiring health certificates for vehicle transportation of IDD's across state lines are required to coordinate with military veterinary services at home station for the certificate

d. Air Travel (CONUS/OCONUS). Units requiring Health Certificates for air travel of IDD's in CONUS and OCONUS are required to coordinate with military veterinary services at home station for the health certificate.

e. Medications. Military veterinarians will provide all required medications for the IDD during CONUS training and for deployment.

f. Unscheduled Redeployment of IDD. IDD's being Medical Evacuated (MEDEVAC) or otherwise redeployed from operational theater require a Marine escort IAW international regulations.

(1) Unit kennel supervisor should coordinate escort duties with the operational chain of command.

(2) While an escort is required, the assigned handler is not required to escort an IDD from theater for an unscheduled redeployment.

(3) Unit funds the redeployment of its IDD and escort.

4 - 8 Combat Replacement of IDDs

A small pool of trained IDDs will be established at a major support base in theater to provide immediate replacement of IDDs for casualties. (b)(5)(b)(7)(F)(7)(E)

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

4 - 9 IDD Kenneling Requirements (CONUS)

a. The contractor is responsible for providing kenneling while the IDDs are under the contractor's stewardship – examples include:

(1) Initial Training

(2) IDD Team Additional Training

(3) EMV/MRX (Exception: kenneling may be provided by unit - expedient kennels)

(4) IDD Team Refresher Training

(5) IDD Team Assessment

b. The contractor shall provide kenneling unless government facilities are available.

c. During the periods identified above, the option exists for the units to accept stewardship and retain control of the IDDs, at which time the unit will be responsible for kenneling to include

Sustainment feeding, conditioning, maintenance training and basic care.

d. These kennels can be either permanent or field expedient but must be approved by a DOD veterinarian and coordinated with base facilities. The local DOD Veterinarian shall be contacted for inspection of facilities.

4 - 10 Kenneling Requirement (OCONUS)

During deployments field expedient kennels are normally utilized to house IDD's.

4 - 11 Points of Contact

- (b)(5)(b)(7)(F)(7)(E) [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
- [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
- [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
- [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
- [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

4 - 12 DOD Veterinary Clinics

- Camp Lejeune, NC
 - DSN 750-1919, 750-1601/94 Com (910) 450-
- Camp Pendleton, CA Com (760) 725-5527
- Twenty-nine Palms, CA Com (760) 830-6896

4 - 13 References

(b)(5)(b)(7)(F)(7)(E) [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

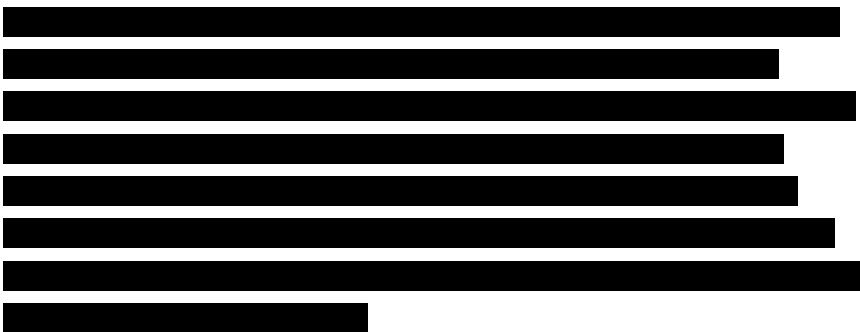
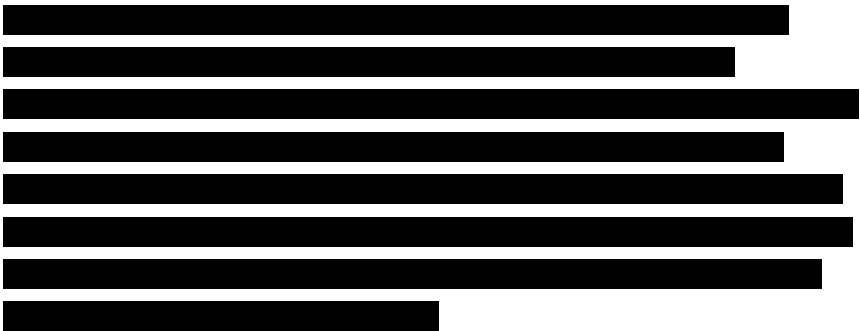
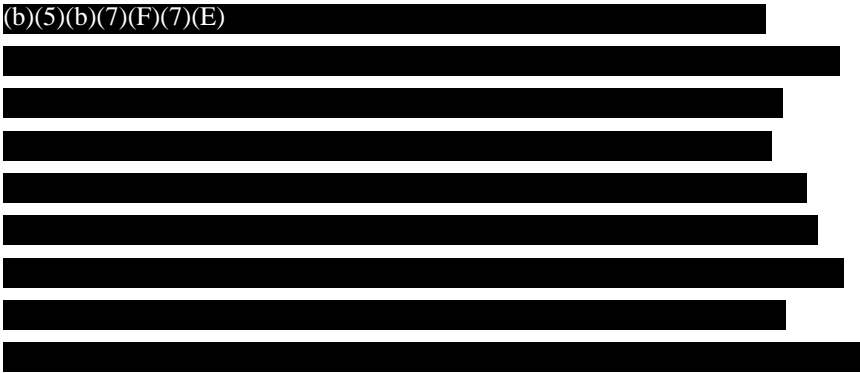
Annex A – Acronyms

AAR – After Action Review (Report)
APOE – Aerial Port of Embarkation
CASEVAC – Casualty Evacuation
CDD – Capabilities Development Directorate
CG – Commanding General
CHBs – Clear Hold Builds
CIED – Counter Improvised Explosive Device
COIN – Counter Insurgency Operations
CONOPS – Concept of Operations
CONUS – Continental United States
DC, CD&I – .Deputy Commandant for Combat Development and Integration
DOD – Department of Defense (sometimes as: DoD)
DOTMLPF – Doctrine, Organization, Training, Materiel, Leadership and Education, Personnel, and Facilities
EMV – Enhanced Mojave Viper
EOD – Explosive Ordnance Disposal
FSR – Field Service Representative
GCE – Ground Combat Element (MAGTF Element)
HME – Homemade Explosive(s)
HUMINT – Human Intelligence
IDD – IED Detector Dog
IED – Improvised Explosive Device
KIA – Killed in Action
MAGTF – Marine Air-Ground Task Force
MARCENT – Marine Component of US Central Command
MARDIV – Marine Division
MARFOR – Marine Forces
MCAGCC – Marine Corps Air Ground Combat Center
MCCDC – Marine Corps Combat Development Command
MCSC – Marine Corps Systems Command
MCWL – Marine Corps Warfighting Laboratory

MEDEVAC – Medical Evacuation
MEF (FWD) – Marine Expeditionary Force (Forward)
MEU – Marine Expeditionary Unit
MEU (SOC) – MEU that is Special Operations Capable
MOS – Military occupational Specialty
MRX – Mission Rehearsal Exercise
MSR– Main Supply Route
MWD – Military Working Dog
OAG – Operational Advisory Group
OCONUS – Outside CONUS
OEF – Operation Enduring Freedom
OIC – Officer in Charge
OIF – Operation Iraqi Freedom
ONR – Office of Naval Research
PM – Program Manager
POR – Program of Record
PP&O – Plans, Policies and Operations (HQMC Department)
PTP – Pre-deployment Training Program
RCT – Regimental Combat Team
RSO – Range Safety officer
RSO&I – Reception, Staging, Onward Movement and Integration
TTECG – Tactical Training and Exercise Control Group
SME – Subject Matter Expert
SNCO – Staff Noncommissioned Officer
T&R – Training and Readiness
TECOM – Training Command (USMC Agency)
TTP – Tactics, Techniques, and Procedure(s)
UUNS – Urgent Universal Needs Statement
UXO – Unexploded ordnance
VBIED – Vehicle-Borne Improvised Explosive Device(s)
WIA – Wounded in Action

Annex B – Future Applications

(b)(5)(b)(7)(F)(7)(E)



Annex C – Additional Battle Staff Training

The C-IED Training Program

a. Marine Corps Order (MCO) 3502.6, Force Generation Process Order, establishes unit pre-deployment training requirements. Commanders should also consult the Pre-Deployment Toolkit when developing their PTP plans.

b. The Pre-Deployment Toolkit at (b)(5)(b)(7)(F)(7)(E) contains current training standards and relevant resources for all deploying Marines and is specifically designed to assist unit leaders in developing their training plans.

c. Commanders should seek every opportunity within their PTP schedules to train their battle staff in planning for employment of the IED capability, (b)(5)(b)(7)(F)(7)(E)



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